

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

JUNIOR ROBINSON,

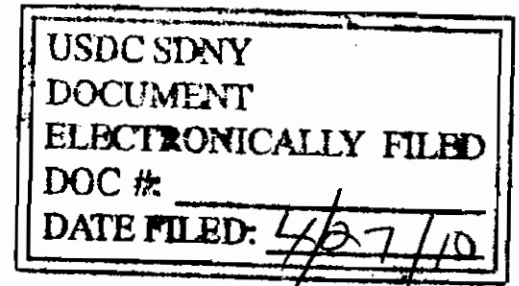
Petitioner,

- against -

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

SHIRA A. SCHEINDLIN, U.S.D.J.:



OPINION AND ORDER

09 Civ. 2178 (SAS)

03 CR 1501(SAS)

I. INTRODUCTION

Junior Robinson filed this pro se motion to vacate, set aside, or correct a sentence pursuant to section 2255 of Title 28 of the United States Code ("2255 Motion"). Robinson raises the following claims: (1) ineffective assistance of counsel;¹ (2) that he was "forced to trial" with an attorney with whom he had a conflict of interest; (3) that his sentence is unreasonable and excessive, in violation of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 and the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment; (4) that his conviction violates the principle of double jeopardy in violation of the Fifth Amendment; (5) that following the Supreme Court's decision

¹ Robinson was represented by two different attorneys at trial and on appeal. He makes ineffective assistance of counsel claims against both attorneys.

in *United States v. Booker*,² this Court lacked jurisdiction to impose a sentence under the United States Sentencing Guidelines or the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984; (6) that this Court lacked jurisdiction over this case because section 3231 of Title 18 of the United States Code was never passed by Congress in the manner constitutionally required; and (7) that this Court lacked jurisdiction over his case because a “polling sheet” recording the number of grand jurors concurring in the indictment was not filed with the clerk of the court, as required by Rule 6(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. For the reasons stated below, Robinson’s motion is denied.

II. BACKGROUND

On January 28, 2005, Junior Robinson, along with Ricardo Rodriguez, Paul Thompson, Jason Rose, Tai Todd, Otis Fisher, and Damion Henry,³ was charged in an indictment with conspiracy with intent to distribute fifty grams or more of cocaine base (in a form commonly known as crack) and an unspecified amount of marijuana, in violation of sections 812, 841(a)(1), 841(b)(1)(A), 841(b)(1)(D), and 846 of Title 21 of the United States Code (Count One), and with the use and possession of a firearm in furtherance of the charged narcotics

² 543 U.S. 220 (2005).

³ Thompson and Henry both pled guilty before trial.

conspiracy (Count Two).

Evidence at trial established that two of Robinson's co-defendants, Rodriguez and Thompson, ran a retail crack and marijuana distribution organization in the Bronx and Vermont from 1998 to 2003.⁴ Robinson and three other co-defendants helped manage the selling operation and sold its drugs.⁵ Additionally, members of the group used, carried, and possessed firearms in furtherance of the drug conspiracy.⁶

Witnesses at trial included Orlando Gordon⁷ and Tyrone Kindred,⁸ who testified about the drug organization's activities at 288th Street and White

⁴ See Brief for the United States of America at 6, 22, 25 (citing Trial Transcript ("Tr.") at 337, 1664-1665, 2183, 2188-2189, 2314-2315, 2400-2401, 2466, 2500-2502), United States v. Rodriguez, No. 05-5255-cr(L) (2d Cir. Feb. 20, 2008), Ex. A to Government's Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Defendant's Motion Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct His Sentence ("Gov't Mem."). During this time period Robinson was arrested for selling crack cocaine multiple times. See *id.* at 13 (citing Tr. at 730-735, 884-921, 1939-1950, Government Exhibit ("GX") 241). He was arrested both on East 228th Street in the Bronx and in Winooski, Vermont. See *id.* at 13, 24 (citing Tr. at 730-735, 884-921, 1939-1950, 1965-1968, GX 241).

⁵ See Gov't Mem. at 6 (citing Tr. at 1668-1669).

⁶ See *id.* at 11 (citing Tr. at 1076-1077).

⁷ Gordon did not work with Robinson's group, but sold his own drugs, with their permission, on the same block. See *id.* at 5.

⁸ Kindred was an independent drug dealer who was friendly with Thompson. See *id.*

Plains Road in the Bronx.⁹ Tanya Rock, another cooperating witness, testified about the organizations' activities at her house in Vermont.¹⁰

After a five-week trial, on March 11, 2005, the jury returned a verdict finding Robinson and his four co-defendants guilty of the narcotics conspiracy and finding Robinson and three of his co-defendants guilty of the gun charge. On September 25, 2005, this Court sentenced Robinson to a term of 240 months imprisonment for the narcotics conspiracy and a consecutive term of 60 months imprisonment on the gun charge, to be followed by a term of ten years supervised release, and a mandatory \$200 special assessment. Robinson appealed his conviction challenging the seating of the jury, the sufficiency of the evidence, and the disparity in sentencing.¹¹ The Second Circuit affirmed Robinson's conviction.¹²

⁹ *See id.*

¹⁰ *See* Tr. at 2188-2228.

¹¹ *See United States v. Thompson*, 528 F.3d 110 (2d Cir. 2008); Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 To Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence By a Person in Federal Custody ("2255 Motion") at 3.

¹² *See Thompson*, 528 F.3d at 122.

III. APPLICABLE LAW

A. Section 2255

Section 2255 allows a convicted person held in federal custody to petition the sentencing court to vacate, set aside or correct a sentence. Specifically, “[s]ection 2255 provides that a prisoner sentenced by a federal court may move to have that sentence vacated, set aside or corrected if he or she claims that the court, in sentencing him or her, violated the Constitution or the laws of the United States, improperly exercised jurisdiction, or sentenced him or her beyond the maximum time authorized by law.”¹³ A prisoner is entitled to a hearing on a motion filed under section 2255 “[u]nless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.”¹⁴

A properly filed motion under section 2255 must allege that: (1) the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States; (2) the sentencing court was without jurisdiction to impose such a sentence; (3) the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law; or (4) the sentence is otherwise subject to collateral attack.¹⁵ Collateral relief under section 2255 is

¹³ *Thai v. United States*, 391 F.3d 491, 493 (2d Cir. 2005).

¹⁴ 28 U.S.C. § 2255(b). *See also Pham v. United States*, 317 F.3d 178, 184-85 (2d Cir. 2003).

¹⁵ *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2255.

available “only for a constitutional error, a lack of jurisdiction in the sentencing court, or an error of law or fact that constitutes ‘a fundamental defect which inherently results in a complete miscarriage of justice.’”¹⁶ A motion under section 2255 must also set forth “the facts supporting each ground” for relief.¹⁷

B. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

1. Generally

A petitioner seeking to attack his sentence based on ineffective assistance of counsel must: (1) show that counsel’s performance fell below “an objective standard of reasonableness” under “prevailing professional norms,” and (2) “affirmatively prove prejudice,” *i.e.*, show that “there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel’s unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different.”¹⁸ Only if both of these elements are

¹⁶ *United States v. Bokun*, 73 F.3d 8, 12 (2d Cir. 1995) (quoting *Hill v. United States*, 368 U.S. 424, 428 (1962)).

¹⁷ Rule 2(b)(2) of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings for the United States District Courts. *Accord LoCascio v. United States*, 395 F.3d 51, 57 (2d Cir. 2005) (“The petitioner must set forth specific facts which he is in a position to establish by competent evidence.” (quoting *Dalli v. United States*, 491 F.2d 758, 760 (2d Cir. 1974)) (alteration omitted)).

¹⁸ *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668, 688, 693-94 (1984). *Accord Hernandez v. United States*, 202 F.3d 486, 488 (2d Cir. 2000) (“Under the *Strickland* standard, a petitioner must establish both (1) that counsel made errors so serious that defendant was deprived of reasonably competent representation and (2) that counsel’s deficient performance prejudiced the defense.”).

satisfied can a defendant demonstrate that his counsel made errors “so serious” that “counsel was not functioning as the ‘counsel’ guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment.”¹⁹

There is a strong presumption that counsel’s conduct falls within the “wide range of reasonable professional assistance.”²⁰ In analyzing a claim that counsel’s performance fell short of constitutional standards, “it is not sufficient for the habeas petitioner to show merely that counsel omitted a nonfrivolous argument.”²¹ Accordingly, a petitioner cannot prevail on a claim of ineffective assistance simply because he disagrees with his counsel’s strategy.²² Furthermore,

¹⁹ *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687.

²⁰ *Clark v. Stinson*, 214 F.3d 315, 321 (2d Cir. 2000) (quotation marks omitted). “Decisions . . . of trial strategy . . . if reasonably made, will not constitute a basis for an ineffective assistance claim.” *United States v. Nersesian*, 824 F.2d 1294, 1321 (2d Cir. 1987). A counsel’s decision “whether to call any witnesses on behalf of the defendant, and if so which witnesses to call, is a tactical decision of the sort engaged in by defense attorneys in almost every trial.” *Id.* “Decisions whether to engage in cross-examination, and if so to what extent and in what manner, are similarly strategic in nature.” *Id.*

²¹ *Aparicio v. Artuz*, 269 F.3d 78, 95 (2d Cir. 2001) (“Counsel is not obliged to advance every nonfrivolous argument that could be made.”) (citing *Evitts v. Lucey*, 469 U.S. 387, 394 (1985)). *Accord Mayo v. Henderson*, 13 F.3d 528, 533 (2d Cir. 1994) (“[I]t is not sufficient for the habeas petitioner to show merely that counsel omitted a nonfrivolous argument, for counsel does not have a duty to advance every nonfrivolous argument that could be made.”).

²² *See Jones v. Barnes*, 463 U.S. 745, 751-52 (1983) (explaining that an indigent appellant does not have a constitutional right to compel appointed counsel

even if counsel's performance was objectively unreasonable and unprofessional, the petitioner must still demonstrate prejudice by showing "'a reasonable probability' that, but for the deficiency, 'the result of the proceeding would have been different.'"²³ "A reasonable probability is one sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome of the trial or appeal."²⁴

2. Conflict of Interest

In the context of an ineffective assistance claim based on a conflict of interest, "a defendant is entitled to a presumption of prejudice if he can demonstrate that his attorney labored under an actual conflict of interest and that the 'actual conflict of interest adversely affected his lawyer's performance.'"²⁵ But, a conflict of interest cannot be established with a client simply "expressing

to press every nonfrivolous point on appeal and recognizing "the importance of having the appellate advocate examine the record with a view to selecting the most promising issues for review").

²³ *Aparicio*, 269 F.3d at 95 (quoting *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 694).

²⁴ *Id.* Accord *Lockhart v. Fretwell*, 506 U.S. 364, 372 (1993) ("[T]he 'prejudice' component of the *Strickland* test . . . focuses on the question whether counsel's deficient performance renders the result of the trial unreliable or the proceeding fundamentally unfair.").

²⁵ *United States v. White*, 174 F.3d 290, 295 (2d Cir. 1999) (quoting *Cuyler v. Sullivan*, 446 U.S. 335, 348-49 (1980)).

dissatisfaction with his attorney's performance.”²⁶ Under that circumstance, the claim “must be measured under the *Strickland* standard, which, as explained above, requires an affirmative showing of both objectively unreasonable performance and prejudice.”²⁷

C. Fifth and Sixth Amendment Rights

1. During Sentencing

The due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that “[n]o person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” The Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees that “[i]n all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury . . . and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation.” In *Apprendi v. New Jersey*, the Supreme Court reiterated that “‘under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment and the notice and jury trial guarantees of the Sixth Amendment, any fact (other than prior conviction) that increases the maximum penalty for a crime must be charged

²⁶ *United States v. Moree*, 220 F.3d 65, 71 (2d Cir. 2000) (citing *White*, 174 F.3d at 296).

²⁷ *White*, 174 F.3d at 296.

in an indictment, submitted to a jury, and proven beyond a reasonable doubt.”²⁸

However, it is permissible “for judges to exercise discretion — taking into consideration various factors relating both to offense and offender — in imposing a judgment within the range prescribed by statute.”²⁹

In *United States v. Booker*, the Supreme Court excised the provisions in the Federal Sentencing Act that required judges to follow the Sentencing Guidelines in order to bring the Act into compliance with the constitutional requirements of *Apprendi* yet preserve Congress’ intent that judges have broad sentencing discretion.³⁰ After *Booker*, judges must use the Sentencing Guidelines, but only as a tool to assist in determining the appropriate sentence within the broader statutory range.³¹ Because the Sentencing Guidelines are advisory, there is no *Apprendi* violation if a judge uses his or her discretion to adjust the Sentencing Guidelines calculation based on facts relevant to sentencing that the judge finds by

²⁸ 530 U.S. 466, 476 (2000) (quoting *Jones v. United States*, 526 U.S. 227, 243 (1999)). Accord *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220, 244 (2005) (“Any fact (other than a prior conviction) which is necessary to support a sentence exceeding the maximum authorized by the facts established by a plea of guilty or a jury verdict must be admitted by the defendant or proved to a jury beyond a reasonable doubt.”).

²⁹ *Apprendi*, 530 U.S. at 481.

³⁰ See *Booker*, 543 U.S. at 265.

³¹ See *id.* at 259.

a preponderance of the evidence.³²

2. Double Jeopardy

A multiplicitous indictment violates the Double Jeopardy Clause of the Fifth Amendment, which provides that no person “shall . . . be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.”³³ “An indictment is multiplicitous when it charges a single offense as an offense multiple times, in separate counts, when, in law and fact, only one crime has been committed.”³⁴ “To assess whether the two offenses charged separately in the indictment are really one offense charged twice, the ‘same elements’ test or the ‘Blockburger’ test is applied.”³⁵ The charges are not multiplicitous “[i]f there is an element in each offense that is not contained in the other.”³⁶ “It is not determinative whether the

³² See *United States v. Vaughn*, 430 F.3d 518, 527 (2d Cir. 2005) (“[D]istrict courts may find facts relevant to sentencing by a preponderance of the evidence . . . as long as the judge does not impose (1) a sentence in the belief that the Guidelines are mandatory, (2) a sentence that exceeds the statutory maximum authorized by the jury verdict, or (3) a mandatory minimum sentence . . . not authorized by the verdict.”); *United States v. Garcia*, 413 F.3d 201, 220 n.15 (2d Cir. 2005) (“Judicial authority to find facts relevant to sentencing by a preponderance of the evidence survives *Booker*.”).

³³ U.S. Const. amend. V.

³⁴ *United States v. Chacko*, 169 F.3d 140, 145 (2d Cir. 1999).

³⁵ *Id.* at 146 (citing *Blockburger v. United States*, 284 U.S. 299 (1932)).

³⁶ *Id.*

same conduct underlies the counts; rather, it is critical whether the ‘offense’ — in the legal sense, as defined by Congress — complained of in one count is the same as that charged in another.”³⁷ The ultimate touchstone of multiplicity is legislative intent; thus, even where the Blockburger test is not met, separate punishments under separate statutes for the same offensive conduct is permissible if Congress intended to permit such punishment.³⁸

An increase in punishment due to consideration of a prior conviction does not violate the double jeopardy clause.³⁹ This is because a defendant is only being punished for one crime with the sentence being affected by the defendant’s prior criminal history.⁴⁰

IV. DISCUSSION⁴¹

A. Robinson’s Counsel Was Not Ineffective

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ *See Albernaz v. United States*, 450 U.S. 333, 339-42 (1981).

³⁹ *See United States v. Thomas*, 930 F.2d 12, 14 (8th Cir. 1991) (citation omitted).

⁴⁰ *See id.*

⁴¹ The Government contends that aside from Robinson’s ineffective assistance of counsel claims, his claims are procedurally barred because he did not raise them on direct appeal.

Robinson argues that Patrick Joyce, the attorney who represented him at trial, was ineffective because he: (1) told the jury that Robinson was guilty of the drug charge; (2) failed to call certain witnesses that Robinson requested; (3) stipulated to hearsay evidence at trial; (4) failed to effectively cross-examine witnesses; and (5) failed to engage in plea negotiations or inform Robinson that the prior felony information was admissible at trial. Robinson also argues that his appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to move to dismiss the indictment and for failing to raise on direct appeal claims that Robinson brings in this 2255 Motion.

Not only does Robinson fail to prove that his trial or appellate counsel's performance fell below reasonable standards, he has also failed to prove prejudice.⁴² Additionally, many of Robinson's claims lack either a factual or a legal basis. And, as I discuss below, even if counsel had followed Robinson's trial strategy, it would not have changed the outcome of the case.

1. Counsel Did Not Concede Robinson's Guilt on the Narcotics Count

⁴² Witnesses at trial included cooperating witnesses who worked for or with the charged conspiracy and an independent narcotics dealer. *See Thompson*, 528 F.3d at 114. The testimony of these witnesses was corroborated by physical evidence. *See id.* at 115. Members of the New York City Police Department ("NYPD") Gang Squad, who observed members of the conspiracy selling drugs over a period of approximately five months, also testified. *See id.*

Robinson's attorney did not tell the jury that he was guilty of the narcotics conspiracy charged in Count One. Counsel conceded the fact that Robinson was a drug dealer.⁴³ This was a reasonable strategic decision in light of the evidence presented at trial about the multiple times Robinson had been arrested for selling drugs. This concession did not inculcate Robinson on Count One. Instead, counsel urged the jury to find there was insufficient proof that Robinson joined the charged conspiracy and could reasonably foresee that one of the goals of the conspiracy was to distribute more than fifty grams of crack cocaine.⁴⁴

2. No Error in Counsel's Decision to Forgo Calling Certain Witnesses

Robinson's counsel was entitled to make a strategic decision about which witnesses to call. The decision not to call the witnesses Robinson suggested could have been a reasonable decision. Moreover, calling these witnesses would not have changed the outcome of this case. As a result, this decision cannot support a finding of ineffective assistance of counsel.

Calling Robinson's probation officer to testify that he only missed one meeting during the time period he was purportedly selling drugs in Vermont would not have contradicted Rock's testimony, since she stated that Robinson would

⁴³ See Tr. at 2799-2800.

⁴⁴ See *id.*

leave her house “for a couple of days at a time.”⁴⁵ Furthermore, the probation officer’s testimony might have had the effect of reminding the jury that Robinson was convicted of a crime and was on probation.

Likewise, counsel’s decision not to call Tewalie Proctor was reasonable. Robinson claims Proctor would have testified that it was he, and not Rodriguez, who gave Robinson permission to sell drugs at 228th Street in the Bronx (thus undermining the conclusion that Robinson was a member of the charged conspiracy).⁴⁶ Counsel could have reasonably concluded that any testimony from Proctor refuting the claim that Robinson was a member of Rodriguez’s crew would have been undermined by testimony of an NYPD detective⁴⁷ and of cooperators.

⁴⁵ *Id.* at 221.

⁴⁶ Ironically, if Proctor testified as Robinson suggests, this testimony would have acknowledged that Robinson was a drug dealer, a concession counsel made in closing argument, which Robinson argues constituted ineffective assistance of counsel.

⁴⁷ For instance, an NYPD detective testified about an undercover drug buy she participated in, recounting how Robinson did not give a female member of the crew permission to sell her drugs until the detective stated that she knew Flash (Rodriguez’s street name). *See id.* at 1944-1945. Robinson also argues that counsel should have called an internal affairs officer to testify that this female told the officer it was her, not Robinson, who sold the drugs on this occasion. This testimony, however, would not have undermined Robinson’s guilt because it was consistent with the detective’s testimony that he acted as the steerer in this transaction.

Counsel also reasonably could have decided not to call Robinson's girlfriend to testify that he was with her and not selling drugs every time the Government claims he was selling drugs. Such testimony would have been contradicted by ample evidence including police surveillance of Robinson engaged in drug sales on 228th Street and his drug arrests on that block.

Finally, it was not unreasonable for counsel to forgo calling "Evon" (the purported owner of the Rum Bar) as a witness. Robinson claims she would have testified that she never saw Tyrone Kindred at the bar, which would have refuted Kindred's testimony that he hung out with Robinson and other members of the drug crew there. However, Robinson does not claim that "Evon" was in the bar at all times and at all times could see all of the occupants in the bar. This testimony, then, would not have impeached Kindred.

3. Counsel Did Not Stipulate to the Admission of Hearsay Testimony Regarding Robinson's Drug Arrest in Vermont

Robinson asserts that his counsel improperly stipulated to the admission at trial of the hearsay testimony of Officer Michael Warren at the suppression hearing with respect to a witness who told him Robinson was coming to her house and selling drugs. This assertion lacks factual basis. The stipulation the parties entered into concerning Robinson's arrest in Vermont does not include hearsay. It does not mention the source or the information provided by the source.

4. No Error in Counsel's Cross-Examination of Witnesses

Robinson argues that his attorney should have cross-examined Tanya Rock more vigorously. He takes issue with two instances where counsel failed to explore inconsistencies: (1) before trial, Rock gave a statement indicating that Robinson held a knife to her cheek but at trial she testified it was Otis Fisher who did that; and (2) Rock stated Robinson was at her house at a time when he was actually in jail.⁴⁸ Robinson contends that his counsel should have used these discrepancies to impeach Rock. But, it could have been a reasonable strategic decision for counsel to avoid reminding the jury that Rock had previously accused Robinson of holding her at knife point and that he had a drug arrest in Vermont during the time of the charged conspiracy.

Next, Robinson argues that his counsel failed to explore inconsistencies in Tyrone Kindred's testimony, specifically by failing to point out (1) that Kindred's testimony about a shooting at 288th Street was in conflict with his prior testimony about that incident in another trial (*United States v. Larry Williams*) and (2) that Kindred testified in the *Williams* trial that he did not sell drugs at 228th Street from 2001 to 2002 but at Robinson's trial admitted that he did sell drugs there during that time period. This argument is frivolous. In both

⁴⁸ See 2255 Motion at 12.

instances Robinson misconstrues Kindred's prior testimony in the *Williams* case; it is not inconsistent with his testimony in Robinson's case.⁴⁹

5. Pretrial Conference Transcript Shows that Plea Offers Were Issued and Robinson Knew the Prior Felony Information Would Be Admitted at Trial

Robinson's argument that counsel failed to engage in plea negotiations and did not inform him that the Government would file a prior felony information against him if he proceeded to trial is untenable. *First*, Robinson argues that he wanted to engage in plea negotiations with the government, but his counsel told him that "it was his policy to wait for the government to make an offer . . . [and] [t]he government never did."⁵⁰ But, the Government did, in fact, extend plea offers. The record of the pretrial conference, which Robinson himself

⁴⁹ Specifically, Kindred testified that in approximately 2001, after his brother had been shot, he went to see Paul Thompson to obtain a gun. *See* Tr. at 1110-1120. Kindred, Thompson, defendant Jason Rose and "Snipa" all armed themselves with guns that night and went to Fenton Avenue in the Bronx. *See id.* at 1114-1119. About a week later Kindred returned to 228th Street, and from there, he and another person, armed with a gun, returned to Fenton Avenue. *See id.* at 1121. This testimony is not inconsistent with Kindred's testimony in the *Williams* trial where he only testified about the second time he went to 228th Street to get a gun and met up with Jason Rose, the "other person" referred to in his testimony in Robinson's case. *See* GX 3531-I at Tr. 1491-1492, Ex. E to Gov't Mem. Also, Kindred did not testify in *Williams* that he never sold drugs on 228th Street from 2001 to 2002. Indeed, Kindred stated he sold drugs on 228th Street in 2002. *See id.* at 1488-1489.

⁵⁰ 2255 Motion at 12.

attended, indicates that offers had been extended by the Government.⁵¹ *Second*, at the pretrial conference the Court told Robinson that his prior felony information would be admitted if he proceeded to trial.⁵² The Court asked him if he understood, and he indicated that he did.⁵³ He cannot claim he was unaware of this information.

6. Appellate Counsel Was Not Ineffective

Robinson argues that his appellate counsel, Steven A. Feldman, should have moved to dismiss the indictment based on the allegedly perjurious testimony of Detective George Duguid, the only witness to testify before the grand jury. Again, the record does not lend any support to this claim.⁵⁴

⁵¹ At the conference the government stated, “we are still talking to a few of the defendants [and] [t]here may be one or two further dispositions.” Transcript of 1/26/05 Pretrial Conference (“1/26/05 Tr.”) at 4:12-14. Indeed, the Government avers that “plea offers were made to all of the defendants, and that, after the offers were made, the Government engaged in discussions separately with each defense counsel, including Mr. Joyce. All counsel, including Mr. Joyce, worked diligently to attempt to secure favorable plea agreements for their clients.” Affidavit of Laurie Korenbaum, Respondent’s Counsel ¶ 5. In addition, the Government met on another occasion with all counsel, including Joyce, to discuss possible plea dispositions for all defendants, including Robinson. *See id.* ¶¶ 3-4.

⁵² *See* 1/26/05 Tr. at 8:6-11.

⁵³ *See id.* at 8:17.

⁵⁴ Robinson argues that Duguid perjured himself by stating that Orlando Gordon was one of his sources of information. Robinson states that Gordon testified at trial that he did not give Duguid the information that went to the grand

To the extent that Robinson contends that appellate counsel was ineffective for failing to raise any of these claims on appeal, this claim must also be denied. Appellate counsel determined which issues had the most merit on appeal and discarded other frivolous arguments that would have only impaired Robinson's credibility before the appellate court.⁵⁵

B. No Conflict of Interest With Trial Counsel

Robinson did not have a conflict of interest with his trial counsel. He bases his conflict of interest claim on the same instances outlined in his ineffective assistance of counsel claims. These claims either lack factual basis or consist of dissatisfaction with counsel's trial strategy. As outlined above, these claims do not meet the *Strickland* standard. Similarly, they cannot establish a conflict of interest.

C. Robinson's Sentence Was Neither Unreasonable nor Excessive

Robinson claims that his 240-month sentence was unreasonable and excessive because he only engaged in "small time drug sales" and was "not a major

jury. 2255 Motion at 13. To the contrary, Gordon's testimony indicates that he began cooperating with law enforcement officials prior to Duguid's grand jury testimony. *See* Tr. at 1729-1730.

⁵⁵ *See* 7/11/07 Letter from Feldman to Robinson, Attachment to Petitioner's Traverse to Gov't Mem.

player” in the charged conspiracy.⁵⁶ This sentence was neither unreasonable nor excessive. Once the jury found Robinson guilty of Count One, this Court was required to impose the 240-month sentence (the mandatory minimum required by statute).⁵⁷

D. No Double Jeopardy Violation

Robinson argues his conviction violates constitutional principles of double jeopardy because (1) evidence of a prior state court drug conviction was used to prove his participation in the conspiracy and (2) that conviction was used as the basis for the filing of a prior felony information, which enhanced Robinson’s sentence on the drug count.⁵⁸

Robinson’s conviction does not violate principles of double jeopardy. He was not prosecuted twice for the same crime. The elements of the state crime (attempted criminal sale of a controlled substance in the third degree) and the federal crime (conspiring to distribute narcotics) were not the same here. There was also no double jeopardy violation because Robinson’s prior conviction affected the sentence he received for the narcotics conspiracy.

⁵⁶ 2255 Motion at 6.

⁵⁷ See 21 U.S.C. § 841(b)(1)(A).

⁵⁸ See 2255 Motion at 6.

E. This Court Had Jurisdiction to Impose Sentence

Robinson appears to argue that based on *Booker*, this Court had no authority to sentence him based on the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. This Court had jurisdiction to impose a sentence on Robinson, and nothing in *Booker* changes this. Furthermore, *Booker* does not apply to this case because Robinson's sentence was mandated by statute, and was not based on an application of the Sentencing Guidelines.

F. This Court Had Jurisdiction over Robinson's Criminal Case

Robinson contends that this Court lacked jurisdiction over his criminal case because section 3231 of Title 18 of the United States Code, which confers jurisdiction on the district courts in such cases, was never passed by Congress in the manner required by the Constitution. This argument has no merit. All courts that have considered this claim have rejected it.⁵⁹

G. No Violation of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

In his final claim, Robinson argues that this Court lacked jurisdiction in this case because the foreperson of the grand jury failed to file a polling sheet.

⁵⁹ See, e.g., *Holt v. Bush*, 321 Fed. App'x 5, 5 (D.C. Cir. 2009) (citation omitted) (noting that "appellant's challenge to 18 U.S.C. § 3231 is frivolous, as two circuit courts and numerous district courts have held"); *United States v. Wolford*, No. 08-29, 2009 WL 1346034, at *2 (W.D. Pa. May 13, 2009) (finding that "18 U.S.C. § 3231 . . . was constitutionally enacted").

Robinson contends that because this form was not included in the indictment, it was not filed properly.⁶⁰ The fact that the polling sheet was not included in the indictment does not indicate an error. The polling sheet is generally not publicly filed.⁶¹ Furthermore, even if there was any error in the grand jury process here, Robinson's conviction renders any error harmless.⁶²

Accordingly, these claims are insufficient to require a hearing on Robinson's 2255 Motion.

V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons Robinson's 2255 Motion is denied. The Court must decide whether to grant a certificate of appealability.⁶³ A certificate of appealability will issue when the petitioner makes a "substantial showing of the

⁶⁰ Robinson believes the lack of a polling sheet indicates that an indictment was not returned in his case. As indicated on the docket sheet, an indictment was issued by the grand jury and filed with the court. *See* 12/23/03 Indictment, No. 03 Cr. 1501, Docket Entry No. 1.

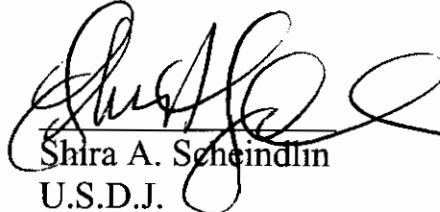
⁶¹ *See* Fed. R. Crim. P. 6(c).

⁶² *See United States v. Enigwe*, 17 F. Supp. 2d 390, 393 (E.D. Pa. 1998) ("[E]ven if defendant's unsupported speculation that fewer than twelve grand jurors voted to indict him or that the vote was taken after the grand jury's term had expired is correct, any error was rendered harmless by his subsequent conviction.").

⁶³ *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(B).

denial of a constitutional right.”⁶⁴ A “substantial showing” does not require a petitioner to demonstrate that he would prevail on the merits, but merely that reasonable jurists could debate whether “the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were ‘adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.’”⁶⁵ Robinson has made no such showing. Accordingly, I decline to grant a certificate of appealability. The Clerk of the Court is Directed to close this motion (Docket No. 1) and this case (09 Civ. 2178).

SO ORDERED:



Shira A. Scheindlin
U.S.D.J.

Dated: New York, New York
April 27, 2010

⁶⁴ *Id.* § 2253(c)(2).

⁶⁵ *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (quoting *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 880, 893 n.4 (1983)). *Accord Middleton v. Attorneys Gen. of the States of New York and Pennsylvania*, 396 F.3d 207, 209 (2d Cir. 2005) (denying certificate of appealability where reasonable jurists could not debate whether the district court’s dismissal of the petition was correct).

- Appearances -

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